



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cial publications of national and international unions. For the earlier period, publications of local unions are also included.

J. R. C.

Sozialstatistik. Vorlesungen über Bevölkerungslehre, Wirtschafts- und Moralstatistik. By GOTTLIEB SCHNAPPER-ARNDT. Edited by Leon Zeitlin. (Leipzig: Klinkhardt, 1908. Pp. xxii, 642).

After the death in 1904 of Gottlieb Schnapper-Arndt, who had been a professor in the Academy of Social and Commercial Science at Frankfurt a/M, his lectures were collected and edited by Dr. Leon Zeitlin. The present volume is the result of this work, which was evidently one of love. In order to bring the material to date the latest figures obtainable were introduced.

The first two chapters are devoted to a short history of statistics, and the attempt is made to assign to statistics its proper place in the category of the sciences. The old discussion is renewed whether statistics is an independent science, a method, or a collateral science. The opinion reached is that statistics sometimes gathers its own, and sometimes goes to other sciences for its raw material. After the statistician has tabulated the figures and put the results in convenient form they are then to be used by the science which furnished the data. As the microscope is used in the study of biology, zoölogy, and anatomy, and yet justifies the existence of a Microscopical Society, so statistics, although a recognized method in the study of various sciences, may claim the right to an independent existence.

The contents of the volume fall naturally into three main divisions.

I. Statistics of Population. The history and method of census taking is given an exhaustive and satisfactory discussion. Then follows a study of the density of population, and its distribution according to age and conjugal condition. The lecture upon the duration of human life is critical and sane. Expectation of life and mortality are then considered. Under the latter head, two of the three lectures are devoted to the influence of social position and occupation upon mortality. The final lecture of this division is upon the increase of population.

II. Statistics of National Wealth and Income. The statistics of agriculture, commerce, wages, and private property are taken up

in order. The principal value of this section lies in its historical material and the critical discussion of authorities.

III. "Moralstatistik." Under this comprehensive title are included the statistics of religion, marriage, divorce, illegitimacy, prostitution, alcoholism, suicide and crime. It appears somewhat peculiar that the statistics of marriage should have been placed in this division instead of being grouped with those of birth and death when the problem of the increase of population was under discussion.

The usefulness of the volume to students of statistics would have been considerably increased by the addition of one or more chapters upon statistical method. With the frequent appearance of governmental statistical reports the life of a purely reference work is apt to be brief. This likelihood is in part overcome by the historical treatment of each subject, and the careful critical consideration of authorities. This seems to be the most valuable feature of the work. It is perhaps unavoidable that in a book prepared after the death of the author the treatment should be somewhat disjointed, and that the space devoted to the various subjects should not, in all cases, bear a proper ratio to the importance of the subject.

The typographical work is attractive and accurate, while the charts, over thirty in number, are well drawn and illuminating. In many cases statistics for the United States are introduced, although to an American reader, the spelling of some of the States is a trifle incongruous. The reference to Virginia and "Newada" upon the same page is somewhat puzzling.

In short, although the volume does not bring any large contribution to our fund of knowledge upon the topics covered, it bears witness to careful and painstaking German scholarship.

WILLIAM B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

New Worlds for Old. By H. G. WELLS. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908. Pp. 333. \$1.50 net).

This is the twentieth book from the fertile pen of a writer equally entertaining and ingenious in the short story, the romance, the novel and the sociological essay. He is an Englishman with a Gallic literary style, is well acquainted with America and though